Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (2): 609–616, November 19, 2005

Three New Species of the Group of *Stenus cirrus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from China

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Abstract Three new species of the group of *Stenus cirrus* collected from China are described: *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *andoi* sp. nov. from Hubei, *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *nigritus* sp. nov. from Shaanxi, and *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *ovalis* sp. nov. from Zhejiang. Their major characters are illustrated.

Stenus LATREILLE (1797) is a large genus of the subfamily Steninae of the family Staphylinidae. At least 2,182 species of the genus have hitherto been known from the world and 141 from China. The group of *Stenus cirrus* is an interesting species-group which can be defined by the following characters: body brilliant; abdomen with long suberect hairs; paratergites declining, usually present only on the 3rd abdominal segment; legs yellow to reddish brown, with the 4th tarsomeres usually strongly bilobed; male genitalia with median lobe obtusely to acutely pointed at apex; spermatheca strongly sclerotized, and usually curved twice. Up to the present, 27 species of this group have been described from the world, 12 from China, 11 from Japan, 3 from Vietnam and one from North India.

Recently, we examined a number of specimens from our collection and found three new species belonging to this species-group. The purpose of this paper is to describe these new species.

Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *andoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4–7)

Body (Fig. 1) small in size, length: 3.6–4.3 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 1.7–1.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Coloration:— Body shiny. Head black; pronotum and abdomen dark brown; elytra reddish brown; labrum reddish brown with anterior margin reddish yellow; antennae, maxillary palpi and legs reddish yellow.

Foundation item: This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30270188).

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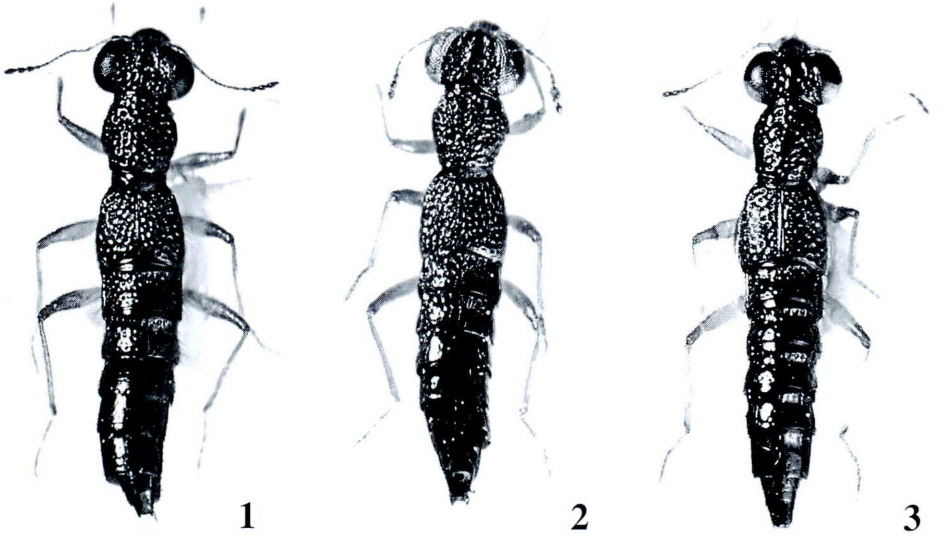


Figs. 1–3. Adult habitus. —— 1, *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *andoi* sp. nov., male; 2, *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *nigritus* sp. nov., male; 3, *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *ovalis* sp. nov., male.

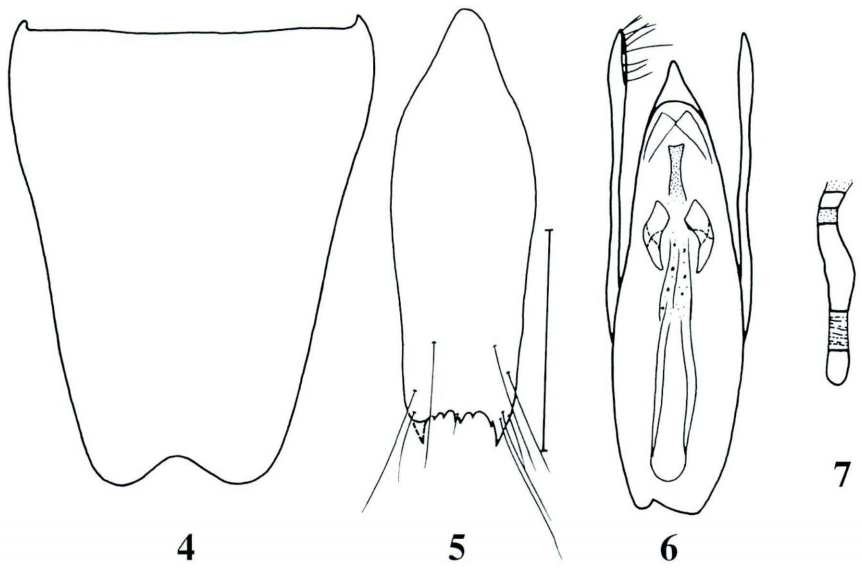
Head 1.09 times as wide as elytra, 1.31 times as wide as long; clypeo-frontal area sparsely punctate and pubescent; basiantennal tubercles small; interocular area with a pair of wide and shallow depressions which become convergent anteriad, median area between the depressions weakly convex; punctures in median area rounded, larger and sparser than those near inner margins of eyes, diameter of a large puncture about as wide as medial cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices between punctures smooth, much narrower than half diameter of punctures. Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum; 3rd to 8th segments much narrower than 2nd; 9th to 11th much broadened, forming a loose club; relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 6.0: 5.0: 12.0: 6.5: 6.0: 4.5: 4.0: 3.0: 3.5: 4.5: 6.0.

Pronotum 1.03 times as long as wide, 0.83 times as wide as elytra, widest near the middle and constricted at base; punctures almost round, different in size, denser and larger than those on head, interstices between them smooth.

Elytra as long as wide, distinctly constricted at base; lateral margins gently divergent posteriad; posterior conjoint margins roundly and distinctly emarginate at the middle; punctures a little smaller and denser than those on pronotum, interstices smooth. Hind wings degenerated.

Abdomen cylindrical; paratergites narrow and punctate, present only in 3rd segment; punctures round, sparse, gradually becoming smaller posteriad, each with a long and suberect hair, interstices between them smooth.

Legs elongate, hind tarsi 0.70 times as long as hind tibiae, 4th tarsomeres strongly



Figs. 4–7. *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *andoi* sp. nov. —— 4, Male 8th sternite; 5, male 9th sternite; 6, aedeagus in ventral view; 7, spermatheca. Scale=0.25 mm.

bilobed.

Male. Eighth sternite (Fig. 4) with a shallow emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 5) serrate at posterior margin, with a pair of postero-lateral projections which are acutely pointed apicad. Male genitalia (Fig. 6) with median lobe broadest near the middle, tapering apicad, apical sclerotized area triangular in shape, internal armatures as in Fig. 6; parameres slender and almost straight, extending beyond apex of median lobe, each with about nine setae on apico-internal parts.

Female. Abdomen broader than in male; 8th sternite entire; spermatheca as in Fig. 7.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Houhe Nature Reserve, Wufeng County, Hubei Prov., 1–V–2004, LI Li-Zhen leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

All the type specimens are deposited in the Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University.

Distribution. China (Hubei Prov.).

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *deliculus* RYVKIN, 1992 from Vietnam, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: the median lobe of male genitalia much more narrowly tapered at apex; spermatheca quite simple, nearly straight, without any coiled part.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Dr. K. ANDO of Japan, who helped us in many ways during this study.

Stenus (*Hypostenus*) *nigritus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 8–11)

Body (Fig. 2) small in size, length: 2.3–3.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 1.2–1.4 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Coloration:— Body entirely black and shiny; labrum dark brown, reddish brown along anterior margin; antennae, maxillary palpi and legs reddish yellow.

Head 1.22 times as wide as elytra, 1.43 times as wide as long; clypeo-frontal area sparsely punctate and pubescent; basiantennal tubercles small; interocular area with a pair of wide and shallow depressions which become convergent anteriad, median area between the depressions distinctly convex, smooth along the median line; punctures almost equisized, round and dense, average diameter of punctures about as wide as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices between punctures smooth, much smaller than half diameter of puncture. Antennae reaching the posterior margin of pronotum; 3rd to 7th segments much narrower than 2nd; 8th to 11th much broadened, forming a loose club; relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 4.5: 4.0: 5.0: 4.0: 4.0: 2.5: 2.0: 1.5: 2.5: 3.0: 4.0.

Pronotum 0.98 times as long as wide, 0.91 times as wide as elytra, widest near the middle and moderately constricted at base; disc uneven, with a shallow median longitudinal furrow which is about 2/3 the length of pronotum, and deepest near the middle; punctures rugose and confluent, denser than those on head, interstices sculptured.

Elytra 0.96 times as long as wide, distinctly constricted at base, lateral margins gently divergent posteriad; posterior conjoint margins roundly and distinctly emarginate at the middle; punctures slightly oval, diameter about as wide as medial cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices sculptured. Hind wings degenerated.

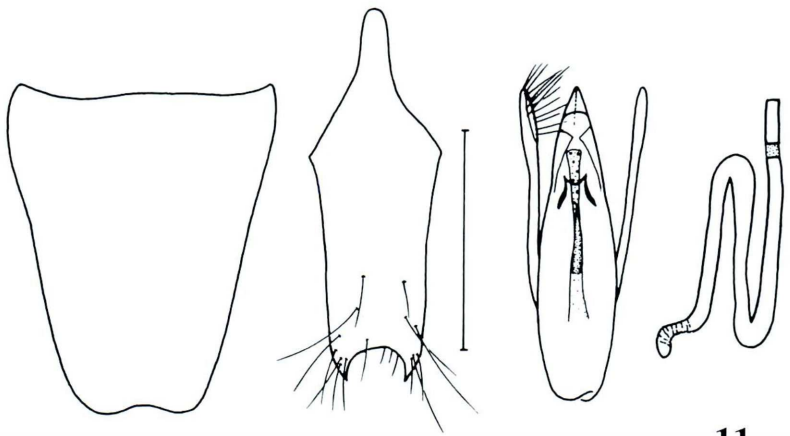
Abdomen cylindrical; paratergites narrow and smooth, present only in 3rd segment; punctures elliptical, coarse and dense, gradually becoming smaller posteriad, each with a long suberect hair, interstices smooth.

Legs elongate, hind tarsi 0.79 times as long as hind tibiae, 4th tarsomeres simple.

Male. Eighth sternite (Fig. 8) with a very shallow emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 9) with a moderately deep U-shaped emargination at posterior margin, posterolateral projections acutely pointed. Male genitalia (Fig. 10) with median lobe broadest near the middle, tapering apicad, apical sclerotized area triangular in shape, internal armatures as in Fig. 10; parameres almost straight, extending a little beyond apex of median lobe, each with about 13 setae on apico-internal parts.

Female. Abdomen broader than in male; 8th sternite entire; spermatheca as in Fig. 11.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Taibaishan Nature Reserve, Shaanxi Prov., alt. 1,750 m, 12–VII–2004, HU Jia-Yao & TANG Liang leg. Paratypes: 2♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♂, Foping Nature Reserve, Shaanxi Prov., alt. 2,065 m, 19–VII–2004, HU Jia-Yao & TANG Liang leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Shaanxi: Qin Ling Shan,



Figs. 8–11. *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *nigritus* sp. nov. —— 8, Male 8th sternite; 9, male 9th sternite; 10, aedeagus in ventral view; 11, spermatheca. Scale=0.25 mm.

107.56′E, 33.45′N, Autoroute km 93 S of Zhouzhi, 108 km SW Xi'an, mountain forest, 1,650 m, sifted, 1~2–IX–1995, A. PÜTZ & M. SCHÜLKE leg.; 2♂♂, S. Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, pass on road Zhouzhi – Foping, 105 km SW Xi'an, N-slope, 1,990 m, 33.44′N, 107.59′E, small creek valley, mixed deciduous forest, bamboo, small meadows, dead wood, mushrooms (sifted), 2~4–VII–2001, M. SCHÜLKE leg.

The type specimens are deposited in the Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, except for five paratypes (4♂♂ and 1♀), which are deposited in Colls. M. SCHÜLKE, A. PÜTZ and V. PUTHZ.

Distribution. China (Shaanxi Prov.).

Remarks. This new species resembles in general facies *S. beckeri* L. BENICK, 1941 from Sichuan Province, but can be distinguished from the latter by much more finely and sparsely punctate abdomen. This new species is also similar to *S. falsus* L. BENICK, 1940 from Jiangsu Province, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by smaller body, much denser punctures on the fore body and the different sexual characters.

Etymology. The specific name is a combination of the Latin words "*niger*" and "*itus*" after its black body.

Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *ovalis sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 12–15)

Body (Fig. 3) medium in size, length: 4.1–4.7 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 1.9–2.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Coloration:— Body shiny. Head black; pronotum and abdomen dark brown; ely-

tra dark brown, a pair of large reddish yellow spots; labrum reddish brown, reddish yellow along anterior margin; antennae, maxillary palpi and legs reddish yellow.

Head 1.11 times as wide as elytra, 1.40 times as wide as long; clypeo-frontal area sparsely punctate and pubescent; basiantennal tubercles small; interocular area with a pair of wide and shallow depressions which become convergent anteriad, median area between the depressions weakly convex, broad and smooth along the median line; punctures in median area round, larger and sparser than those near inner margins of eyes, diameter of a large puncture about 1.5 times of medial cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices shiny, much narrower than half diameter of a large puncture. Antennae reaching the posterior margin of pronotum; 3rd to 8th segments much narrower than 2nd; 9th to 11th much broadened, forming a loose club; relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 7.0: 6.0: 13.0: 7.5: 7.0: 5.5: 5.0: 3.5: 4.0: 5.0: 7.0.

Pronotum 1.06 times as long as wide, 0.82 times as wide as elytra, widest a little before the middle and moderately constricted at base; punctures rounded, as large as the largest puncture on head, interstices smooth.

Elytra as wide as long, distinctly constricted at base, lateral margins gently divergent posteriad, posterior conjoint margins roundly and distinctly emarginate at the middle; punctures and interstices between them similar to those on pronotum. Hind wings degenerated.

Abdomen cylindrical; paratergites narrow and punctate, present only in 3rd segment; punctures round to elliptical, sparse, gradually becoming smaller posteriad, each with a long suberect hair, interstices smooth.

Legs elongate, hind tarsi 0.72 times as long as hind tibiae, 4th tarsomeres strongly bilobed.

Male. Eighth sternite (Fig. 12) with a shallow emargination at the middle of posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 13) with a pair of posterolateral projections which are acutely pointed apicad, posterior margin serrate. Male genitalia (Fig. 14) stout; median lobe gradually narrowed apicad, with apex moderately rounded, apical sclerotized area developed, with its internal margin roundly emarginate, internal armatures as in Fig. 14; parameres extending beyond apex of median lobe, weakly swollen at apices, each with about 16 setae on apico-internal parts.

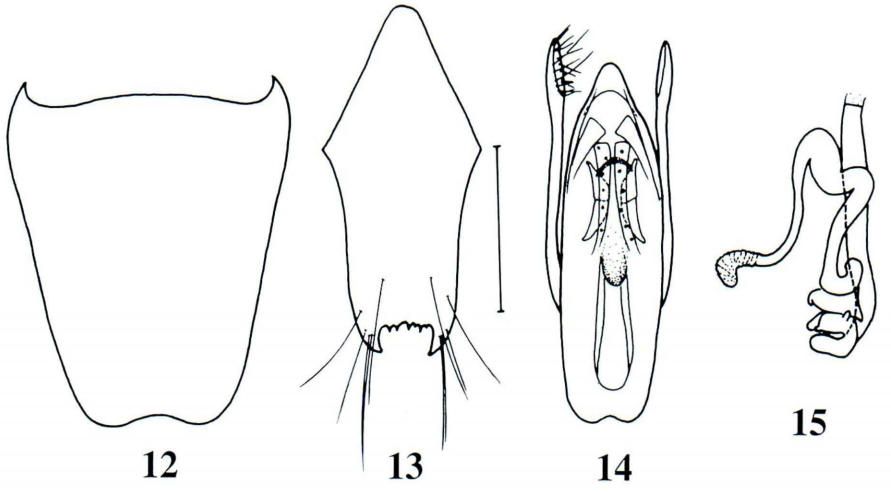
Female. Abdomen broader than in male; 8th sternite entire; spermatheca as in Fig. 15.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Wuyanling Nature Reserve, Zhejiang Prov., alt. 700–850 m, 10–V–2004, HU Jia-Yao, TANG Liang & ZHU Li-Long leg. Paratypes: 5♂♂, 9♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Wuyanling Nature Reserve, Zhejiang Prov., alt. 700 m, 9–V–2004, HU Jia-Yao, TANG Liang and ZHU Li-Long leg.

The type specimens are deposited in the Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, except for two paratypes (1♂ and 1♀), which are deposited in Coll. V. PUTHZ.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang Prov.).

Remarks. This species is similar to *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *cactiventris* PUTHZ,



Figs. 12–15. *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *ovalis* sp. nov. —— 12, Male 8th sternite; 13, male 9th sternite; 14, aedeagus in ventral view; 15, spermatheca. Scale=0.25 mm.

2003 from Fujian Province, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: punctures on elytra sparser and more rounded; internal margin of apical sclerotized area roundly emarginate; internal armatures within aedeagus different in shape.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin word "*ovalis*" after its oval spots on elytra.

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. V. PUTHZ for his guidance and critically reading the manuscript, to Dr. K. ANDO for his help in many ways, to Dr. S.-I. NAOMI for his kindness in offering his papers, and to Mr. Jia-Yao HU and Mr. Li-Long ZHU, who collected some specimens used in this paper.

要　　約

湯亮・李利珍・趙梅君：中国産メダカハネカクシ属の３新種（コウチュウ目：ハネカクシ科）．—— 中国の湖北省，陝西省と浙江省から採集されたメダカハネカクシ属 *Stenus* の *cirrus* 群に含まれる３新種を記載し，それぞれ *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *andoi* sp. nov., *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *nigritus* sp. nov. および *Stenus* (*Hypostenus*) *ovalis* sp. nov. と命名した．

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Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (2): 616, November 19, 2005

A New Record of *Margarinotus maruyamai* (Coleoptera, Histeridae) from the Russian Far East

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In May 2005, I made a collecting trip to Primorskyi Krai of the Russian Far East for investigating the fauna of ants and their inquilines. During the stay in Khasanskyi, southern Primorsky, I collected *Margarinotus* (*Myrmecohister*) *maruyamai*, which was originally described from Hokkaido and Honshu of Japan (ÔHARA, 1999, *Ins. matsum.*, (N. S.), **55**, 93), and it is recorded as new to Russia herein: 5 exs., Bukhta Vityaz, Poluostrov Gamov, Khasanskyi, Primorskyi Krai, 31–V–2005, M. MARUYAMA leg., from a nest entrance of *Lasius* (*Dendrolasius*) *nipponensis* (new host record) by sifting.

I would like to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Yoshiyuki NAGAHATA of Yamagata-ken, Japan, and Drs. Yuri TSHISTJAKOV and Victor KUZNETSOV of the Russian Academy of Sciences Far East Branch, Vladivostok, Russia, for their kind assistance in my field research.